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CONTENTS

25X1A	HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF SOVIET ARMS ARRIVING IN SYRIA
25X1	
25X1A	3. SITUATION IN INDONESIA 4. JAPANESE SOCIALISTS DROP MODERATE LEADERSHIP

25X1

24 Jan 57

Current Intelligence Bulletin

Page 2

1. HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF SOVIET ARMS ARRIVING IN SYRIA

25X1A		At least four shiple arms have arrived end of December.	oads of Soviet bloc I in Syria since the		
·	the military storage areas of the port are filled with ammunition crates, artillery and some military vehicles. An American official at Aleppo observed one convoy from Latakia consisting of 115 trucks, some of which were transporting multiple-barreled antiaircraft guns.				

Although the Syrians are urging rapid delivery of materiel, the crated MIG-17 aircraft which arrived in Latakia on 13 December apparently remained in the port area until mid-January, when they were moved to Hama airfield. Syria's desire to accelerate arms deliveries may indicate preparation to oppose any Israeli diversion of the Jordan River in the spring.

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24 Jan 57

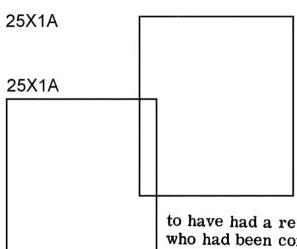
Current Intelligence Bulletin

Page 3

Approved For Release 2002/10/20X-10/A-RDP79T00975A002900330001-3

25X1

3. SITUATION IN INDONESIA



President Sukarno's announcement of his plans for an "advisory council" apparently has brought a reassessment of attitudes among the political parties remaining in the Indonesian government. The realization that the council, under Sukarno's leadership, would decrease the influence of the parties is reported

to have had a restraining effect on some political leaders who had been considering an early withdrawal from the coalition cabinet. The Nahdlatul Ulama party in particular, whose support is necessary for the Ali regime's survival, is said to believe that the cabinet's preservation provides the best means of forestalling the early implementation of Sukarno's plans.

Meanwhile, army chief of staff Nasution reportedly is going to Central Sumatra, for talks with dissident army commanders Simbolon and Hussein. Nasution is believed generally willing to support Sukarno but probably hesitates to do so publicly until he has restored his authority over the military in Sumatra. Since army support is essential to the success of Sukarno's plan, Sukarno probably will wait for at least a semblance of army unity before pushing ahead with his plans for a "council."

24 Jan 57

Current Intelligence Bulletin

Page 5

25X1A

4. JAPANESE SOCIALISTS DROP MODERATE LEADERSHIP

25X1A

The Japanese Socialist Party, which holds approximately one third of the seats in both houses of parliament, at its national convention on 17-19 January turned further to the left. Two moderate

leaders were replaced by extreme leftists and the leftists gained a majority on the Central Executive Committee.

The party approved a statement which included a justification—but not full approval—for the Soviet intervention in Hungary, referred to American "oppression" on Okinawa, and called for abrogation of US-Japan security arrangements, recognition of Communist China, and repudiation of Nationalist China.

The left wing, with strong labor union support, is attempting to create a "labor class party," and the convention brought on an open clash with the rightists, who desire to expand the party's popular base among farmers and small businessmen.

25X1A

24 Jan 57

Current Intelligence Bulletin

Page 6